The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,451—New Series. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 4. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KILWA, 1,650 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1879 at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, all ports, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Pondicherry, False Point and at any other places on inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nazer, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, UBCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSREH, and occasionally FAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m. and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nazer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 160	Rs. 40
Suez	360	240	40
Port Said	380	240	40
Jaffa	400	260	120
Beyrout	420	290	120
Cyprus	460	320	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	600	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseill	520	350	145

Including Wine. Without Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 14th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

J. GRONDONA,
Agent Subsatino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Sa	,, 320	,, 255	,, 121
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 130	,, 80	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Seacon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL.
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 p.m. punctually.

The Company's Steam Tender will be available at the Apollo Bunder during the afternoon for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(a) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	17th March
SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(a) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
BANGALORE	663	500	E. G. Stead	14th do.
(a) HYD SPES	2984	450	D. Ismeoldson	21st do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(a) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	5th May.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torlock	12th do.
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrin	19th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	2726	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd June.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	6th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	29th do.
ZAMBESI	2491	370	A. Symons	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	29th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	...	£139 808
	,, 1873	...	£295 149
	,, 1877	...	£450 883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalow attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms—Moderate.

OOTACAMUND.

"BISHOPSDOWN"

HAS considerably been enlarged to meet the requirements of many applicants to this favourite Hotel. Notice is hereby given that rooms will be available from 1st March. Apply to THE MANAGER.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS! LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.

Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.

NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

READY-MADE CLOTHES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,

MADE TO ORDER IN VIENNA AND PARIS, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.

BEG to notify that they have imported direct from Vienna and Paris a splendid assortment of elegant and fashionable Clothes, such as have never been seen before in India.

The assortment consists of—

Dress suits of best black Cashmere.
Frock-coats and Waist-coats of the best quality and very latest fashion.
Office suits, in a variety of shades and texture.
Single and double-breasted Coats.
Dressing Gowns and Morning suits.
White Waist-coats for full dress.
Children and boys suits in a very large variety and at all prices.

Any Gentleman wishing to have his clothes made to order can obtain the same within 45 days from the date of giving the order, as the measurement will be sent to Vienna by first-going Mail, and we guarantee a perfect fit.

S. GREENBLATT and Co. being in direct communication with the large-stand most fashionable establishments in Vienna and Paris, and having a large commission and other expenses, are in a position to offer their goods 25 per cent. cheaper than usually sold in Bombay, while they guarantee them to be superior to anything that has been imported into India. An inspection is invited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.
32, Meadow Street, Bombay. Merchant Tailors.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધો મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th February to the 4th March 1879, both days inclusive.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st March Passengers to and from Stations on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway will have to CHANGE CARRIAGES at WADI JUNCTION, instead of SHAHABAD; and two Mixed Trains will run each way daily instead of one, timed as follows, namely:—

DOWN WADI TO SECUNDERABAD.

FIRST TRAIN.

WADI JUNCTION—G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay arrives	9-48 A.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	10-0 A.M.
SECUNDERABAD arrival	5-35 P.M.

SECOND TRAIN.

WADI JUNCTION—G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur arrives	2-30 P.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	2-45 P.M.
SECUNDERABAD arrival	10-55 P.M.

UP SECUNDERABAD TO WADI.

FIRST TRAIN.

SECUNDERABAD Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	7-35 A.M.
WADI JUNCTION arrives	3-0 P.M.
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur departs for Bombay	3-33 P.M.

SECOND TRAIN.

SECUNDERABAD Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	11-30 P.M.
WADI JUNCTION arrives	5-50 A.M.
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay departs for Raichur	9-50 A.M.

The Refreshment Room at Gungawaram on the Nizam's State Railway will, as and from the 1st March, be closed. From that date refreshment can be obtained at Tandur, at which station from 10 to 25 minutes is allowed for that purpose.

J. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Secunderabad, 20th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS MAMMOTH EQUISCURRICULUM having concluded the most successful season in Calcutta ever known in the annals of amusements, will open in Bombay

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1879,

IN THE
COLOSSAL AMPHITHEATRE

now in course of construction at the corner of Cruickshank and Market Roads.

THE Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former MAMMOTH and TALENTED COMPANY, all the Premier Artistes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vocalists, Skaters, Clowns, &c., selected by Mr JOHN WILSON from the Principal Circuses, Hippodromes, and Theatres of Europe, will make their first appearance, forming a combination rarely if ever, brought together in one Company. The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

NOTICE.

THE REFRESHMENT BAR will be let to the HIGHEST BIDDER. All offers to be made in writing, and addressed to THE MANAGER of the Circus.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the CENTURION, Captain Widdicombe, from LONDON, are informed that the ship is now READY to DISCHARGE and are requested to send BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for counter-signature to the undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THISDAY at 3 p.m. to transact the business of which notice has been given to members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th March 1879.

BILLIMORA TOWER OF SILENCE.

SPECIAL TRAIN.

ALL ZOROASTRIANS are invited to be present to witness the CEREMONY of LAYING the FOUNDATION of the TOWER OF SILENCE at BILLIMORA, which will be performed at that place on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 9 a.m.

The Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company has kindly consented to run a Special Train at Single Mail Train Fare for the return journey. The Train will leave Bombay on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 9-3 p.m.

Arriving at Billimora at 6 a.m. on SATURDAY the 8th instant, at 6 a.m., and will start back from Billimora, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

Arriving in Bombay on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 a.m.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
For self and other Members of the Committee of Management.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 1st March 1879.

That the dismissal by the Directors of Nursey Keswejee from the office of Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, of the Company upon the grounds stated in Mr. Jemeetjee Cursetjee Cama's letter of the 30th of January 1879 be approved and confirmed and that the agreement of the 28th day of February 1878 between the Company and Nursey Keswejee be rescinded on the like grounds.

That Clause 4 of the Memorandum and the Schedule annexed thereto be cancelled.

That from Clause 3 of the Articles of Association the words "and the clause to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 3 the words "Schedule means the "Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 3 the words "Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clauses 29, 30, and 31 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "Directors" be inserted.

That from Clause 49 of the Articles of Association the words "and countersigned by the Secretary, Treasurer, and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 60 of the Articles of Association the words "by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or by such other" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "by such" be inserted.

That Clause 83 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

That from Clause 84 of the Articles of Association the words "inclusive of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 85 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Director ex-Officio" and the words "other than the Director ex-Officio" and the words "for the space of one month next preceding the date of his appointment" and the words "including that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 86 of the Articles of Association the words "and Nursey Keswejee, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 87 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 88 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Director ex-Officio both of whom shall retain "the office of Directors" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the "words who shall retain the office of Director" be inserted.

That from Clause 90 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 91 of the Articles of Association the words "the Director ex-officio and" be omitted.

That from Clause 96 of the Articles of Association the words "by delivering such notice to the Secretary, Treasurer, "and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 97 of his Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 98 of the Articles of Association the words "except the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 99 of the Articles of Association the words "Treasurer" and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 101 of the Articles of Association the words "with the assistance of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 102 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and his nominee "and the same shall be exercised in the manner provided "by these Articles and the Agreement mentioned in the "Schedule to the Memorandum and Articles of Association" be omitted and in lieu thereof the words "and the same "shall be exercised in the manner provided by these "Articles" be inserted.

That from Clause 103 of the Articles of Association the words "or by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or his "nominee" be omitted.

That from Clause 105 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That Clauses 116 and 117 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following Clause be inserted: "The Board from time to time shall appoint Secretaries or "a Secretary subject to the control and supervision of the "Directors, and the Board shall from time to time fix the "remuneration or allowance to be made to the Secretaries "or Secretary and define the duties incidental to such "office."

That from Clause 118 of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and any nominee to be appointed by him under the terms of his said "agreement" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "the Directors" be inserted and that from the same Clause the words "as the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent thinks fit" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "as the Directors think fit" be inserted.

That from Clause 127 of the Articles of Association the words "as may have been passed by the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent or any person authorised by him" be omitted.

That from Clause 141 of the Articles of Association the word "Secretary" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the word "Directors" be inserted.

That the whole of the Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association be cancelled.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. GORDON.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PYTALINE PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows:—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE AT MEERUT.

MESSRS. GOSLETT AND CO.
Have been favored with instructions from the Executors to the Will of the
Late JAMES PEASNALL COLLINS,
To dispose of the Stud of Racers,

Selected by him from the *Best Arab Importers, also Walers*, chosen by that superior judgment which earned for their late Owner the well-deserved Title of the "*Best Judge of a Horse*" in India. This Sale is well-worthy the notice of Officers requiring Arabs for Chargers and Superintendents of Government Studs, as several of the Arabs for Auction are 15 hands and over, whilst their age will bear investigation as all are really young Horses and would make excellent Chargers for all Arms. To Racing Gentlemen, this lot of Horses is specially recommended; the Horses were selected with a view to their Training for the Turf, and so far as they have been tried give promise of satisfactory results.

At the same time and place will be sold to the Highest Bidder a collection of

RACING LAURELS,
won by horses.

The Property of the late J. P. COLLINS,
Comprising
SOLID SILVER CUPS,
CELEBRATED WANDERDECKEN & OTHER WELL KNOWN HORSES,
And numbering Eighteen Cups in all, the weight of each Cup in Rupees for Sterling Silver will be mentioned at the time of sale.

Also a few valuable Diamond Rings, Gold Watches and other Articles of Great Value will be sold on this occasion.

The Sale will take place on the MALL near the Wheler Club on the site of the Sale of Government Horses, on the

8th Proximo. Commencing at 10 a.m.

Terms—CASH must be paid before any article can be removed, by order of the Executors to the Estate, with further Detailed Catalogues, will be issued prior to date of Sale.

LIST OF HORSES FOR SALE.

No. 1.	Bay Walor	15—3	High—7 years of age—A good Racer and an excellent Charger.
,, 2.	Iron-grey Arab Horse	15—0	High—4 years of age—A good racer and an excellent Charger.
,, 3.	Fleabitten Arab Horse	14—3	High—3 years of age—A good Racer and an excellent Charger.
,, 4.	Bay Walor	15—2	High—7 years of age—A good Racer and an excellent Charger.
,, 5.	Bay Walor Mare	15—1	High—4 years of age—Will make an excellent Charger.
,, 6.	Iron-grey Arab	15 0	High—5 years of age—A good Racer and an excellent Charger.
,, 7.	Grey Arab	15—0	High—5 years of age—A good Racer and a good Jumper.
,, 8.	Bay Arab	14—3	High—6 years of age—An excellent Jumper and will make a good Charger.
,, 9.	Iron-Grey Arab	14—2	High—4 years of age—A very powerful Horse and an excellent Charger.
,, 10.	Chestnut Arab Horse ..... Galloway		High—7 years of age—Very fast.
,, 11.	An Iron Grey Arab	15—0	High—Rising 5—The best Steeple-chaser Arab in India.
,, 12.	Chestnut Arab	15—0	High—4 years of age—Trained for Racing or would make an excellent Charger.
,, 13.	Chestnut Stallion	15—1	High—3 years of age—A first-rate bred Horse.
,, 14.	Chestnut Country-bred	15—0	High—4 years of age—A good Carriage and Buggy Horse.
,, 15.	Bay Country-bred Pony		3 years of age—A very powerful Horse and a good Jumper.
,, 16.	Grey Galloway		A good Buggy Horse.

Also a number of Conveyances will be put-up and sold to the highest bidder.

This is the finest selection of Horses that has ever been offered to the public in Meerut.

GOSLETT & CO.,
Auctioneers, The Mall, Meerut.

HELMETS! HELMETS!! SUITABLE FOR ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

HOAR & Co. beg to submit this list as a guide for those residing too far off to visit their Establishment. Illustrations can be obtained on application.

Two Annas in the Rupee Discount for Cash.

SHIKAR HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, recommended for Mofussil Wear	14 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork, the best Helmet made	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
With Easy Fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt with inner Silk quilted Pad	12 0
Light Drab Felt on Pith Body, Tress and Co.'s Patent	12 0

THE TERAI HAT.

Ladies and Gents Best quality Drab 18 0

NEW FELT HATS.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs. a.
The Delkeith, Stiff, Black	8 0
The Raven, Stiff, Blue, Cork Lined, Extra Light	9 8
The York, Stiff Black, Cork Lined, Extra Light	9 8
The Saratora, Soft, Black, Spring Brim	8 0
The Norfolk Stiff Drab	9 8
The Ascot, Stiff, Beaver Brown	9 8

DRESS HATS.

TRESS AND CO.'S GOLD MEDAL QUALITY.

Tall Drab Naples Felt	12 0
Best French Plush, Dress	14 0

FLAT CROWNS.

	Rs. a.
The Craven Stiff Black	8 0
The Gt Marlow, Stiff Black, Cork Lined, Extra Light	9 8
The Ranger, Half Stiff Drab, Spring Brim	9 0
Soft Tweed Hats	4 8
,, Helmets	4 8
The Polo Cap	2 0
Travelling Caps Ear Flaps	4 8
Straw Hats from	3 0

SOFT FELT HATS.

The Tyrol, High Crown, Best French, Felt, Black and Drab 9 8

TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

HOAR AND COMPANY,

3, RAMPART ROW (The old P. and O. Office),
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD MARCH 1879.

SATURDAY'S commercial telegrams from London are generally very quiet in tone, few movements of any moment being reported. Consols are still quoted 96⅜, but French Rentes have further recovered from 113 to 113½. Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at 74¼, but Fours-and-a-half have receded from 80 to 79½. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show no alteration on the week. Bar Silver is still quoted at 49½d. per oz., and 60 days' sight exchange on India at 1s. 7⅛d. per Rupee.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered in value, and in Seeds the only change is an advance of 1s. 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse and 6d. per quarter to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed in favour of buyers, sales 5,000 bales, prices unchanged, but private messages report the market dull and lower, Good Omra March shipment via Canal being offered at 4¼d. per lb. Current estimates of the week's receipts at the American ports are 95,000 bales, in the meantime Saturday's figures as advised in the New York telegram are comparatively light, and prices are quoted ⅛ cent. higher for ready and 1-32 for Futures, ready Mid. Uplands being now 9¼ cents, and May shipment 10·09 cents. per lb. The receipts to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts.....	11,000	10,000	4,000
Total Since 1st Sept..	3,829,000	3,568,000	3,560,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	Dec. Rs.	2,09,490
Do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	82,327
Other Deposits.....	Dec. ,,	11,89,415
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	23,067
Cash Credits	Inc. ,,	19,994
Loans.....	Inc. ,,	2,42,846
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	2,54,820
Cash with Correspondents.....	Inc. ,,	16,120
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	14,96,918

This further reduction brings the Cash Balance down to 117 lacs, a remarkably small figure for this period of the season when compared with the 223 lacs held at the same time last year, and there can be no doubt that the prospect becomes daily more in favour of dearer money when trade demands assume more importance.

EXCHANGE to-day has been slightly firmer, and an advance has been established in Bank Bills of 1-32d. and in Private Paper of 1-16d, per Rupee. As against this, however, one of the Banks has come out as a buyer for April and May delivery at an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee per month on current rates, which was not obtainable when the market was lower. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	to	3-32 per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 7-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 7-16d.		,,
Documents, 8 ,, ,,	1s. 7¼d.		,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·05¾		,,
Sovereigns each ,, ,,	Rs. 12-7		

Gold is quoted at Rs. 19-10-3 per tola, but we have not heard of any business for export.

On Calcutta rates remain nominally unchanged at 1-16 per cent premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quite at previous rates. Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½.

The SHARE MARKET is quite with only a very limited business doing, and prices, as a general rule, are unaltered. Banks are unchanged with the exception of Bank of Bombays which close at Rs. 666½, a decline of ½ per cent. In Land Companies we have only to note an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Colabas, and Press shares are unaltered throughout. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but steady. Dhurrumseys have declined Rs. 5 and Orientals Rs. 25, but Manockjee Petits are Rs. 25 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25, and Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 5 higher.

Cotton has been very quiet to-day with no business of importance doing, and prices, although not quotably altered, tend in favour of buyers. Supplies are still small, Saturday's arrivals here being only 3,472 bales, and we may expect to see a falling off even from these low figures as the Holi holidays begin to affect the up-country markets. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, March	Rs.	207	per candy
Good Omras, do. do.	,,	193	,,
F. G. F., do. do.	,,	183	,,
G. F. ,, do. do.	,,	178	,,

SEEDS continue firm, but owing to the absence of supplies there is next to nothing doing except in Gingelly, which meets an active demand at previous values.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and engagements to-day have been on a very small scale. For Liverpool we still quote by steam 23s. 9d. to 25s., and by sailing ship 22s. 6d. per ton. The Steamer Winton is reported fixed for Marseilles April loading at 30s. per ton, payable here, at 2s. Exchange.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly quieter to-day, and although dealers are more pressing sellers, clearances from the bazaar are not estimated at more than 200 packages. Prices remain unchanged. Local made goods are very dull, and Yarns are less saleable than at the end of last week.

In COALS no new business has been done, and prices are still nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	666½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India..	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,040	5,000	all	15 p.s*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	168
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	260
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	300	3,000	1,100	125 do	765
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	450
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	420
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	90
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,350	all	50 do	450
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	170
East India Press Co..	253	1,000	all	100 do	740 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,000	1,250	50 do	575
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	305
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	125 do	950
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	675

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	50 p.	1,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	705
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Bombay Mills	1,800	1,000	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	640
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	300
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	295
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	375
Finlay, Lo. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	20
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	760
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	740
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	895
Khandesh Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	600
K. Mancherjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	500
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	1,000	all	25p.s*	15
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	165
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	560
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	75	225
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	705
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	505
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	200	125 p.s.	200
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd Feb. as compared with the statement issued on the 1st March :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd Feb. Rs.	1st March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,21,941	44,12,451
Do do. at Branches	14,55,143	13,72,816
Other Deposits	1,31,60,143	1,19,70,728
Post Bills.....	52,227	25, 57
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,94,895	5,09,315
	3,19,84,349	3,04,90,367
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	28,00,788	27,77,721
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	24,27,858	24,47,852
Loans, on Security of do. do.....	42,98,907	45,41,705
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,618	7,233
Bills Discounted	85,68,697	83,19,837
Stamps	3,010	3,256
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,373		
Amount applied in reduction 1,85,000	3,48,373	3,48,373
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	3,19,782	3,35 992
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,32,11,856	1,17,14,488
	3,19,84,349	3,04,90,367

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. AFGHAN, 1,439 tons, Captain A. Hunt, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE BARGE VERENA, 425 tons, Captain H. M. Hebgood, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Mauritius, 10th Jan., brought a cargo of 8,607 bags sugar, and one deck passenger.

THE S. S. SPARTAN, 1,537 tons, Captain J. Cooper, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst., from Cardiff, 29th Jan., brought a cargo of 1,750 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. N. Macaulay and Co.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mrs. Nailer, Mrs. Mayer, the Rev. Mr. Mayes, Surgeon Major Ogilvie, Major Mayhew, and 43 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from London, 7th Nov., brought the following cargo :—150 cases tinplates, 10 packages wine, 37,759 bars and 1,363 bundles iron sheets, 415 casks beer, 111 barrels pitch, 630 packages bottles, 272 packages earthenware, 112 kegs shots 324 packages paper, 364 cases matches, 375 cases glass, 60 casks lead, 40 packages soda, 75 cases gin, 30 cases wooden pencil, 250 cases candles 26 bundles baskets, 15 tons chalks, 131 casks coal tar, 10 cases paint and color, 15,647 casks spelter, 20 bundles hoes, 200 casks cement, 447 packages oilmanstore, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Abyssinia (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Venetia (s)	Perins	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Essex	Barrett	Diamond Island.

The steamer Brazilian, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
27 Africa (s).....Henderson ...Colombo, Feb 18.
Meinam (s) .....Lequerre .....Galle, Feb 21.
City of Sparta.....Watson .....London, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.—Steamers Reliance and Scootra, Ships Saint Margaret, an' Helen Scott and a ship (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Victoria Bridge.

PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam.—Mr Macalpin, Mrs Pinlop, Mr Jones, Miss Graf, Mr and Mrs Adkin, Mr and Mrs Ferriez, Mr R S Brough.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

March.
1 Canara (s) .... Bombay and S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Baghdad, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, yesterday evening :—From Calcutta—Rev and Mrs Wace, and Mr MacGavin. From Coconada—Mr and Mrs McLeon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—10 casks tal'ow, M M Mody and Co ; 150 bundles hoop iron, Volkart Brothers.
Heleno s—101 boxes bar soap, Esoofally Russooljee ; 77 packages gla:sware, Sooltanally Abdoolally,
Trentham Hall s—6 packages hardware, Esmail Abdoola.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore, s—3 packages soap, Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 5 drums linseed oil and 4 bales wall papers, Abdoolhoosein.
Nizam—75 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 33 cases glassware. Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 215 cases oilmanstores, 11 cases bacon, 19 cases cheese, 13 cases biscuits, and 6 cases hams, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Venetia s—1 case biscuits and 4 cases medicine, W Watson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—15 cases rum and 30 cases whiskey, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—153 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff s—500 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Eyeshum Abbey s—55 bales wool and 5 bales cotton, Poonja Bellons s—50 bales cotton, Bean, Ashley and Co ; 16 bales wool, Remonbh y Russoolbhoy ; 3 bales wo l, Jewandass Premjee ; 55 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalli s ; 26 bales wool, Goculdass Radhadass ; 2 bales wool and 3 bales rags, Bhimsee Nathoo ; 52 bales rags, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 20 bales wool, Goculdass Ramdass.
Speke Hall s—183 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co ; 907½ cwts linseed, Tudor and Co ; 487½ cwts linseed and 503 cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Issuree ; 28 bales cotton, Iron and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 1,293½ cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—1 case shawls, Aga Mahomed Ally ; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 box gold lace, (R 18,000), The W and S Bank ; 1 box gold lace Rs. 72,000) and 3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 19,000), The N Bank ; 7 boxes gold bars (Rs 4,24,200), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Estepona s—10 cwts M of P abella, Ally Mahamed Hassum ; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Scotland s—45 cwts ginger, Currimbhoy Khetsee and Co ; 239½ cwts ginger and 34½ cwts cardamoms, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—41 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.
Marina s—112½ cwts coffee, Hurridass Luckmedass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—592½ cwts linseed and 15,178½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bengal s—5,192½ cwts gingellyseed and 5,400 cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicily s—160 tons iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 388 cwts linseed, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—8 boxes silver coins (Rs 28,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 1 box silver coins (Rs 500), S S Sassoon.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—3 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,200), Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—7 cases sharkfins, Ebram Hassum ; 193 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 134 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 51 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jahn Mahamed ; 4½ cwts gambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 6 cwts copiates, Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 22 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 150 chests opium, David, Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, Khuteeadass Jakharam ; 149 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—7 chests opium, Maneckram Choonilall ; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram ; 9 chests opium, Jajaram Kunilall ; 21 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 4.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

247-78—Chalk and W—Sha Cullianjee Lalljee vs Thacker Lukhmidass Tejpall and another.
501-78—In person—Motibai vs Ruttonshaw Coovorjee Patel and others.
566-78—In person—Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee vs Framjee Byramjee and others.
597-78—Bhaishunker N—Mathooradass Toolsidass and others vs Shimjee Canjee.
620-78—In person—Dewjee Hemraj and others vs Oomersey Madhoje and others—In person.
26-72—Merson and P—Gokuldass Gopaldass vs John Flemiog and others.
48-79—In person—Ludha Mathoo and another vs Meya Magniram Walji, &c.
79-79—Janardhan J—Bhewa Tanajee Nacwa vs Dewjee Dantuje Salvi—M H Khan.
121-79—Muvakhlal M M—Ramchordass Premjee and another vs Sha Chatoorbhooj Haridass—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

325-78—In person—(a pauper) Munsoordas Bharmul vs Waljee Damjee—Part heard.
302-78—Khandjeeo M—Narbajee Byramjee Patel vs Bhicajee and others—Ardeshir and H.
375-77—Smith and F—Jervaeho and another vs Kessowjee Toolsidass and another—Lynch and T.
364-78—In person—Jeram Damjee vs Anundvahoo and another—Nanu and H.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

130-79—Shapurjee and T—Khanbhoy Hossenbhoy vs Meya Saheb Sumsoodin and others.
132-79—Muljee and B—Jewan Dyal and others vs A Burns and another.
139-79—Ardeshirlane and G—Shaik Bullunbhoy Allunjee and another vs Ahmed Rajub and another.
141-79—Balkrishna A and B—Raghoo Bhanjee and others vs A Anderson and others.
146-79—Muljee and B—Hussenbhoy bin Syedna &c vs Dorabjee Rustomjee and another.
151-79—Muljee and B—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Alli Abdoola.
155-79—In person—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy.
158-79—M H Khan and In person—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Hubbibhoy Cassumbhoy.

LONG CAUSE.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Bromfield, Lieut, 94nd Regt, on duty, from Allahabad.
K lsall, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Halle, Surg Major, on duty, from Purundhur.
Cayley, Lieut, R H A, on Med Cert, fr m Secunderabad.
Creagh, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Goodenough, Major, R A, on duty, from Lucknow.

MARCH 3.

Mayhew, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kurrachee.
Burn, Lieut, 14th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Blowers, Major, 10th Light Infantry, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Fraser, Major, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

MARCH 3.

Mayhew, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Mar. 1.)

Mr Finn, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hardoi, furlough for nine months.
Colonel Medgrigor, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, furlough in India for two years.
Mr Cronwall, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for nine months.
Mr Redfern, Assistant Commissioner, Kheri, furlough to Europe for 19 months.
Mr Hudson, Joint Magistrate, Hamirpur, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Fatehpur.
Mr Harington, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareli.
Mr Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, to be Assistant Superintendent and Judge, Small Cause Court, Deputation.
Surgeon E-monde-White to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Banda.
Mr Reid, Magistrate and Collector to the Bareilly district.
Mr R Scott, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to the Furukhabad district.
Captain Cunningham, R E, is placed in charge of the hydraulic experiments being conducted on the Ganges Canal, in the 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces.
Mr W Atkins, Assistant Engineer, is granted 12 months furlough on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 25.)

The Rev W A Liston to act as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence of the Rev A Walker on leave.
The Rev James Sharp to be Chaplain of Calicut with charge of the Chaplaincy of Coimbatore.
Mr Spedding, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, privilege leave for three months.
Mr W A Willoughby to be Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue for the Northern Division.
Mr Arundel to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Captain A Awdry, R E, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.
Captain Brock an, C E, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.
The services of Colonel O'Connel, R E, Superintending Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
Major Smith, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to act temporarily as Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch with the rank of a Chief Engineer of the 3rd Class, during the employment of Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R E, on other duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Honorary Surgeon J S Howard, in Civil Medical Charge Amraoti, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.
Lieut-Col Butler, Infantry, Commandant, 23rd N I, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for seven months.
Major Roberts, 2t-ff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Nagpore Force, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.
The following promotions are made :—Lieut E B Anderson, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain.
Captain A H Hutchins, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.
The services of Lieut Bell, 44th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.
Serjeant-Major Henry Hynes, 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed Riding Master of that Corps.
Major-General A W Macmullen, C B, Royal (Madras) Artillery, has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, by the death of General Simpson, Royal (Madras) Artillery.
Captain Wilson, General List Infantry, Superintendent of Police, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year, two months, and nineteen days, and on medical certificate for nine months and eleven days.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 18th to 21st February.

Surgeon J Anderson, from dd Royal Artillery, Trichinopoly, to dd British Troops, Trichinopoly.
Surgeon-Major Stevenson having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the Troopship leaving Bombay on 5th March.
Major Wroughton, Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Supt of Army Schools, from on relief to general duty, Bangalore.
Surgeon-Major Healy from dd 89th Regt, Rangoon, to Medical Charge 89th Regt, Rangoon.
Surgeon-Major Cogan from Medical Charge 89th Regiment, Rangoon, to Medical Charge R A, Rangoon.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officer being removed to the Battalion of his Regiment specified opposite his name :—16th Foot, 2nd-Lieut Johnstone, 2nd Battalion.
So much of G G C C, dated 7th inst as directs Major Murray to proceed to England to join H Battery 4th Brigade R A, is cancelled. Major Murray will proceed without delay to Bangor to join F Battery 4th Brigade into which he has been permitted to exchange.
Lieut (local Captain) Simpson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Acting Quartermaster 11th N I., is appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.
Sub-Lieut Gray, 44th Foot, (Probationer Staff Corps) Wing Officer 11th N I, is appointed officiating Quartermaster of the Regiment.
Surgeon Chester from dd 89th Regiment, Rangoon, to Medical charge R A Tonghoo ; Surgeon F E Barrow, from Medical charge R A, Tonghoo, to Medical charge 89th Regiment, Rangoon.
Surgeon Kirkwood from dd R A, Kamptee, to dd 89th Regiment, Rangoon.
Surgeon Lyle from on arrival from England to dd R A Kamptee.
Veterinary-Surgeon Slattery is posted to St Thomas' Mount duty with the R A at that station.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Major Straker, Supernumerary List, to 17th April next.
Lieut-Col Rideout, Wing Commander, 27th N I, for four months, from 1st March, private affairs.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

1. Captain W M Tennent, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the Corps, from the date of embarkation for England of Lieut and Adjutant Dunne, until the arrival of this officer's successor, or until further orders.
2. The usual monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee is postponed until Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 5 P M.
3. The Coorla Range will be closed on Wednesday morning.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR MAR. 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8th, 6h. 0·6m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
March.					
Tues. 4	.....	6 19	6 5	7 26 m	2 3 m
				10 4	2 3
Wed. 5	English Mail expected.	6 18	6 5	8 51 m	3 17 m
				9 52 a	3 7 a
Th. 6	.....	6 18	6 5	9 48	4 4
				10 26 a	3 59 a
Fri. 7	2nd Spring Ember Day.	6 17	6 6	10 34 m	4 38 m
				10 59 a	4 4 a
Sat. 8	3rd Spring Ember Day.	6 16	6 6	11 15 m	5 12 m
				11 32 a	5 20 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 6	11 55 m	5 46 m
				...	5 59 a
Mon. 10	.....	6 14	6 6	0 5 m	6 20 m
				0 36 a	6 39 a

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FOURTH SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1879-80.

SUBJECT.—English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th February 1879.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

TEMPLE BAR! TEMPLE BAR!
MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,

Will play a Return Match this evening at the one pocket to five game, both players starting even in a game of 500 up.

Play to commence at 9 p. m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Entitling the owner to One Refreshment,
Tickets can be obtained at Temple Bar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

EDINGTON—CLOUGH—February 20th, at Sohagpur, Thomas Charles Edington, of Poona, son of W. Edington, Esq., of Bombay, to Miss Frances Gertrude Clough Clough, daughter of F. Clough, Esq., late of Bombay.

DEATHS.

HAM—February 19th, at Kurrachee, Fanny Harriet, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ham, aged 1 month.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIBNEY—February 20th, at Kolhapur, the wife of J Gibney, Supervisor, P W Department, of a son.
MURRAY—February 24th, at Nusserabad, Rajputana, the wife of Major Harvey Murray, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
THOMAS—February 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G Thomas, 4th Regiment N I, of a son.
WOOD—February 24th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain H Wood, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
WOOD—February 24th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain Manners C Wood, 2th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—SULLIVAN—February 22nd, at St. James' Church, Busti, by the Rev J F Ellwood, C M S, John T Brown, District Engineer, Benares, to Kathleen, daughter of T M Sullivan, Esq, Civil Surgeon, Busti.
DARE—LANGHAM—February 24th, at St Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev D B Morris, M A, William John, son of James Dare, Cheddar, Somersetshire, to Mary Ellen, daughter of A B Laugham, Howrah.

DEATHS.

BEANLAND—January 15th, at Allahabad, Mrs Helen Beanland, relict of the late David Beanland, Esq, Indigo Planter of Jessore, aged 84 years.
JONES—February 23th, at Vepery, of lung disease, George Edward Jones, Accountant, P W D, aged 28 years.
KENSINGTON—February 25th, at Bangalore, Charlotte Massie, widow of Lieut C Kensington, 14th Madras N I.
PHILLIPS—February 20th, at Cocanada, Louis Charles Alexandre, the beloved child of W Phillips, aged 1 year and 7 months.
STOUT—February 21st, at Lalitpur, Charles H Blackburn, the only child of Charles B Stout and of Ellen Rachel, his wife, aged 10 months.
UNDERWOOD—February 24th, at Hassan, Munzerabad, John Frederick, son of the late E W Underwood, Madras Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879.

THE *Pioneer* cannot contain its admiration of the noble and chivalrous conduct of Mr. Archibald Forbes, in writing to Major Smith of Sir Sam Browne's Division to acknowledge that he was the author of a letter criticizing very freely the military operations for forcing the passage of the Khyber Pass, which the *Daily News* printed as "from a military correspondent." We do not know how anyone familiar with Mr. Forbes's tricks of style could have had any doubt as to the authorship of that letter. The little bit of swagger about what "the Red Prince" would have done betrayed the writer [at once. As to Mr. Forbes's courage in owning the authorship of a letter which was much more offensive in its comments on the mismanagement of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE REAR GUARD OF GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

General Biddulph reports from beyond Kandahar, that on the 26th February his rear guard, under Colonel Malcolmson, of the 3rd Sind Horse, one march behind the main body of the division, was attacked in the halting place at Kushi Makund by a body of Alizai Durranees from Zamindawar, but they were driven off with heavy loss and pursued until nightfall. The enemy numbered 1,500 to 2,000, and fought desperately. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed. On our side Major W. Reynolds and five sowars of the 3rd Sind Horse were killed. Colonel Malcolmson was slighly wounded, and also eleven sowars.

NEWS FROM THULL.

News received from Thull mentions heavy rain all along the line.

The Native Contingent have relieved the regular troops of some posts at Thull and on the line of communication, and have commenced escorting convoys. They are gratified at being employed on regular duty.

The Kurrum river has risen considerably. The road by the left bank is now ready for traffic.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLEGED CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

JALALABAD, MARCH 1.

Yakub Khan has sued for peace on the condition that Government makes it worth his while to cease hostilities and keep the country quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT JALALABAD.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived yesterday and paraded the troops. The Chief has represented to Government the urgent necessity of an immediate decision as to the movements of the force, on account of the health of the troops in their present shelter.

General Sir Sam Browne proceeds to Peshawur on leave to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL GRANT.

DELHI, MARCH 3.

General Grant was entertained at the Agra Club on Friday evening. His speech referred to the hospitalities he had received in India, which, he said, were of the kindest nature. In looking back on his career nothing gave him so much satisfaction as the settlement of the only difficulty he ever had with England. He believed that the progress of civilization depended on the harmony and alliance of America and England.

On Saturday morning the General left Delhi; at the Railway Station was a guard of honour, and a salute of 21 guns was fired; he was also received in the same manner when he visited the fort. To-morrow he leaves for Lucknow.

The Viceroy remains at Calcutta until the 13th to receive and entertain the General, where he is due on the 10th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The whole of the eight Regiments and two batteries of Artillery ordered to reinforce the British force at Natal have now started for the scene of action.

YAKUB KHAN'S LETTERS.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the letters received by the Government of India from Yakub Khan, states that if he concludes peace on acceptable terms, England will recognise him and afford him a moral support.

THE EGYPTIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The British and French Governments have agreed to send a joint note to the Khedive of Egypt declaring that they regard the retention of Nubar Pasha in office as President of the Council of Ministers as indispensible.

TROOPS FOR NATAL.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The British India S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, with troops for Natal, arrived at Cape St. Vincent yesterday morning. This is the fastest passage on record, the average speed being 13·8 knots. Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the troops, which the pleasant voyage considerably enhanced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th February via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Sarats in favor of buyers.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
Exchange on India, 4 months' sight	1/-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113½
Bar Silver	49½
Oriental Bank shares	£30
Chartered do.	17-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£33

Arrival.—Atalanta.

Departures.—Kinght Templar and Shah Jehan.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, MARCH 3, 9-5 A.M.

Hongkong 3rd.—Manilla Mail 2 to-morrow.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has again paid the Volunteer Corps the compliment of inviting their officers and non-commissioned officers to breakfast with him to-morrow morning after he has inspected the regiment. We hope that Colonel Sexton, the Commanding Officer, and Captain Tennant, the Acting Adjutant, will be able to parade an excellent muster of the Volunteers for inspection by the Honorary Colonel.

We publish this morning a very important paper by the Army Sanitary Commission on the health of Bombay and the urgent necessity for the construction of a complete system of drainage works for this city. The Commissioners are premature in supposing that Bombay has already got a sufficient water supply for drainage as well as for drinking purposes. They seem not to be aware that Mr. Walton proposes to use seawater for flushing his sewers; and, by the way, in the estimate of the cost of the Drainage Works the possibility that the Port Trust might levy a toll on water drawn from the Prince's Dock has not yet, we believe, been taken into account. But, as regards the general question, the Bombay Town Council would do well to observe how strong is the pressure brought to bear on the Government of Bombay to enforce the speedy completion of the Drainage works, and how impossible it is for the Government to delay them much longer complying with these representations.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, as Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, had a novel point presented by the ingenuity of counsel for his decision yesterday. His Lordship confessed the point was novel to him, and he postponed his decision on it until he had consulted the Chief Justice. Under section 36 of the Act, his Lordship ordered on the 15th ult., on the application of counsel on behalf of two creditors of the insolvent firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., that Kessowjee Naik should appear before the Court for examination as a witness, at the same time producing his books of accounts and other documents in his possession which in any way related to his dealings with the insolvents, or to their acts and conduct, or estate and effects. The examination was fixed to come on yesterday, when Mr. Lang, on behalf of Kessowjee Naik, asked for a postponement on the ground that criminal proceedings were pending against his client in the Police Court,—remarking that the Court should not assist a private and vindictive prosecutor like Mathuradas Lowjee by evidence which he hoped to glean from Kessowjee's examination before his Lordship, Mr. Macpherson, who represented the Official Assignee, then raised the point under section 36 of the Act that Kessowjee, who was called merely as a witness, had no right to appear by counsel. Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the accounts of the insolvents had been inspected, but the Official Assignee could not understand them; and that he wanted from Kessowjee Naik an explanation as to debts alleged to be due by him to the extent of 37 lakhs of rupees, which were wiped off, while an entry of a lakh was put on the debit side. After some discussion, which will be found reported in another column, his Lordship took time to consider his decision. It was ordered, meanwhile, that an inspection of Kessowjee Naik's books should be given to the Official Assignee or his clerks at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, Kessowjee's solicitors.

We hear that the Deputy Commissioner of Customs is shortly to be transferred as Collector of Kaira. The system of appointing civilians to fill this post on short tenures only has frequently vexed the soul of the Chamber of Commerce and aroused their angry protests. The cardinal evil of the short term system is said to be in the rapid manner in which one Deputy Commissioner is sent to replace another before the incumbent has had a fair chance of acquiring even a tolerable knowledge of the workings of the Custom House, in consequence of which the mercantile community is put to much needless inconvenience and annoyance. Out of deference to these views we understand that Government contemplate appointing a permanent Deputy Commissioner, and have accordingly asked the Chamber to choose and submit the name of a gentleman from the ranks of the Civil Service for the berth; but that the Chamber has declined the honour on the ground that most of them are too young and inexperienced, and adding that as the senior Assistant Commissioner has frequently acted in that capacity and given due satisfaction he might be reappointed. This is a sensible suggestion, and we see no reason against its adoption.

THE presentation of scholarships and prizes to the students of Grant Medical College will take place to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, in the University Convocation Hall, when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

THE *Statesman*:—A telegram from Bombay informs us that Kessowjee Naik and his co-Directors have been acquitted by the Police Magistrate. Our readers will probably recollect that Kessowjee, and several other natives who formed the Board of Directors of the Mills which Nursey Kessowjee has ruined, were charged with criminal breach of trust, and with abetting Nursey in the nefarious transactions which he carried out with the unfortunate shareholders' money. The case against them was not a very strong one, although there may be a strong presumption that they are morally guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. Nursey Kessowjee absconded before the storm burst, and had he been arrested and placed in the dock with the rest, it is possible that the trial would have had a different termination. As it is, the prosecutors are at liberty to proceed against them on other grounds, but as the case which has just closed was probably the strongest they could put forward, the other charges will now most likely be allowed to drop, unless the ruined shareholders, the majority of whom have hitherto been rather apathetic, insist upon re-arraigning the prisoners. The chief offender, Nursey, is still at large. It is scandalous to the police and the Government alike that he should be allowed to elude justice in this manner. He escaped from Damaun without much apparent difficulty, and is most likely by this time safe in Kutch, with his friends. As the police have failed to find him Sir Richard Temple, if he has any spare time on hand, might ride up that way and institute a few enquiries as to Nursey's whereabouts.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. HANBURY, M. B., Army Medical Department, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd division, Peshawur Valley Field Force, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General.

LIEUTENANT H. F. CADELL, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, and posted to Madras.

CAPTAIN W.G.C. JOHNSTONE, of the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is to officiate as 2nd in command of the regimcnt; Lieutenant A. J. Orr is confirmed in the appointment of Wing Officer of the same Regiment; and Lieutenant F. D. Welshman is appointed Adjutant 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE Secretary of State has permitted Surgeons Major J. Ewart and G. Barnard to retire from the service.

EXCHANGES between officers of Line regiments and Indian Staff Corps has been restricted to the subaltern rank.

THE grant of privilege leave for three months, after 33 months' duty, has been extended to military officers under the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

MR. A. J. MOREIRA, the ex-director of the Public Works Department, Portugal, is coming out to Goa, where he will be entrusted with the duties of surveying a railway line, in connection with the English engineers, between Murmugaum and Bellary.

THE *Statesman*—It is stated that the through booking of goods on the Rajputana State Railway has been stopped owing to the great pressure of traffic. These frequent blocks on narrow gauge lines, when a little pressure is put upon them, goes to prove, more than anything else, how utterly unsuited they are to the country, and how fatal a stumbling block they are likely to prove at critical periods, when a line of ordinary dimensions would be worth all the narrow gauge lines in the country.

A PARTY of the 83rd Regiment, accompanied by Major Gore and 2nd Lieutenant Adye, left Sukkur by the mail train on Tuesday week, arriving at Kurrachee on Wednesday night. A half battalion of the 83rd Regiment is also at Kurrachee. It is expected that the head-quarters and two companies now remaining at Sukkur will shortly be provided with a relief from one of the native regiments in the Sind district, and thus enable the regiments to be concentrated at Kurrachee before proceeding to its next station, wherever that may be.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) says:—From Jacobabad we learn that the common topic of "town talk" there recently has been what a correspondent terms "the overthrow of Mr. Bolton, Deputy Collector, and the success of Colonel Beville, C. B." The news of the latter officer's appointment to the office of Frontier Superintendent rather took all in that quarter by surprise, being by no means expected, and "caused some sensation;" and (continues our correspondent) "many have been the conjectures and many have set their wits to work to fathom the reasons of this unexpected change; which, however, baffles all conjecture and remains unfathomed still." Among the reasons suggested for Mr. Bolton's disappointment, one is his having trusted the important work of bullock purchasing for the transport service, too implicitly to his subordinates. But probably as the post is essentially of a military character, and has hitherto been held by a military officer, it has been considered better to continue the system unchanged, especially in these troublous times, and for this reason is to be found in *this*, rather than in any real or fancied shortcomings on the part of the very active and popular Deputy Collector, who has returned to his post.

THE *Englishman*—Letters from Bokhara state that after the English had advanced on Ali Musjid, 22 regiments of Russian troops marched out of the Samarkand cantonment and proceeded by double marches to a position in the Khiva territory, where they remained encamped for a month and a half; but on the 25th ultimo they returned *via* Bokhara, halting there for some days. While at Bokhara, it is said, the Russian Viceroy levied a sum of ten thousand tilas from the Amir in addition to the usual tribute. From the same source we are informed that the Russians have sent away all the Hindu travellers and Shikarpur men from Samarkand, Tashkand and Kokand, and have issued orders that no Hindu shall be permitted to reside in Russian territory unless he have his wife and family living with him. This statement receives some confirmation in the return to India of natives of Sind from Russian Turkistan, reported in a Jallalabad telegram of the 16th instant. The measure is probably dictated by a desire to conceal, as far as possible, the movements of Russian troops.

THE *Rangoon Times*:—The usual way of disposing of prospective claimants to the throne of Burma is as follows. First as concerns the men. They are seated on the ground, red velvet-covered ropes passed between their legs and pulled; as the victim's body is bowed forward, the executioner, armed with a heavy club, strikes the victim with all his strength on the nape of the neck. Death is instantaneous. The body, enveloped in a red silk bag, is then cast into the Irrawaddy. The women, considered inferior creatures, are executed differently. Their heads are pulled backwards by the red rope instead of forwards, and the *coup de grace* administered with the executioner's club across the throat. The bodies are usually burnt. This mode of execution is practised that the pious Buddhists may not violate the order prohibiting the shedding of blood.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The latest accounts from the Valley of Kashmir are not cheering. The rain was still holding off, and the drought becoming daily more threatening to the *rubbee* crop. Should another famine arrive, it is to be hoped that the Maharajah will not allow himself to be led away by counsellors who would lull him into apathy or keep him in ignorance of the true state of affairs. In the Kashmir famine of last year, it was said that at least 150,000 people perished of hunger, the majority of whom would not have died, but for the ignorance and callousness (to us no harsher terms) of the Kashmir officials. The most blameworthy of these officials, was said to be the Governor of Srinagar himself, who is now, it is reported, at Jammu, high in the Maharajah's favour. The Government of the Punjab will, we are sure, do everything in its power to help the Kashmir authorities to stem the threatened wave of famine, and the Ruler of Kashmir could not do better than to place himself unreservedly in the hands of the local Government in his present difficulties.

TELEGRAMS received in Shanghai from Nagasaki, when the Mail left, report that the British barque Star Queen had been totally lost on the South Goto, the captain and 21 of the crew being drowned. The vessel was of 769 tons, and was bound to Shanghai with coals.

THE missionaries have a good friend in the King of Siam, for His Majesty has issued a proclamation stating that it had come to the Royal knowledge that the officials in the districts had attempted to interfere with the work of the American and other missionaries for the spread of the Christian religion. The proclamation says that by a Royal Mandate issued some years ago, there was no prohibition of persons holding any particular religion, and that no official should interfere with the work of the missionaries or their servants. One passage in the proclamation states: "If persons seeking a living shall hire out to serve American citizens, let no prince, master, Phrays, Lao or Tassan, interfere or prevent it, and become an occasion of dark forebodings in regard to the good relations of national friendship."

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Wildbader Colonnaden—Kuhner.
Overture	La Fée aux Roses—Donizetti.
Selection	Le Sinnambula—Bellini.
Waltz	Manolo—Waldtenfel.
Polka	Kufschki—Rosas.
Galop	The Earl of Chester—Koessl.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

H-E. THE GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Tramways will start from Byculla and Girgaon at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning to take members of the D and F companies of the Volunteers to the parade ground.

LECTURE ON THE PHONOGRAPH.—This evening the Rev. D. Mackichan will deliver a lecture on the Phonograph at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, coming at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

POPULAR LECTURE ON MAGNETISM.—The 5th lecture of the season on behalf of the Gujarati "Dnyan Prasark Mandlee" will be delivered at 6 p. m. to-day, Tuesday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, by Mr. Manekji Dadabhai Kanwalla, M. A., on "Magnetism." The lecture, which is to be illustrated with experiments, is open to the public.

HOUSEBREAKING.—A noted character, named Dhondoo Dadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing housebreaking in order to commit theft in the dwelling-house of Vittal Lalla, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUD OF TRUST.—A Hindoo labourer, named Rama Luximon, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb yesterday to four months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ornament belonging to Rajoobai woman.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Dackia Veeram, *alias* Ragoo *alias* Rama, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two charges of theft of rice straw, consisting of 500 and 750 bundles, belonging to Migul Jar and Samuel Antone respectively, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Gunpowder Road, Mazgaon, on view of the body of Gainoobah Bhaggoojee, a shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company attached to the Byculla station. It appears that on the night previous, deceased, after taking his meal, died suddenly. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

THE ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, an application for the appointment of liquidators to the Albert Manufacturing Company was heard before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers. Mr. J. C. Coma appeared for Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co., the petitioners for the winding up of the company; Mr. Macfarlane for Jaibai Dalpatbhai, the agent; and Mr. Smith for Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and other creditors. Mr. Smith read an affidavit made by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and proposed Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Vizbhoocun Azmatam. Mr. Coma and Mr. Macfarlane proposed Mr. C. W. L. Jackson. Jeevun Ghelabhoy, a creditor who appeared in person, proposed Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, remarking that he is "a very good and honest man." His Lordship said that Mr. Nowrojee was already a liquidator to four companies and had quite enough to do. Mr. Smith proposed a lump sum to be given as remuneration to the liquidator, mentioning that, in the case of the Narial Spinning and Weaving Company, Rs. 2,000 were paid to Mr. F. M. Mehta. His Lordship, after some discussion, appointed Mr. Jackson the liquidator, with a remuneration of one per cent. on the assets realised. The liquidator to give security for Rs. 5,000.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 22nd February 1879 was 54,721 maunds, and in money Rs. 17,054. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 22nd Feb. 1879.	Week ending 23rd Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 93,022	Mds 1,34,053	...	Mds41,038
Amount	Rs. 1,10,499	Rs. 1,73,888	...	Rs. 63,479
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 41,960	Mds 64,720	...	Mds22,820
Amount	Rs. 25,112	Rs. 32,918	...	Rs. 7,806
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds4,11,856	Mds5,11,018	Mds1,00,832	...
Amount	Rs. 2,36,682	Rs. 1,64,989	Rs. 61,713	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 29,212	Mds 27,159	Mds 2,053	...
Amount	Rs. 15,108	Rs. 12,997	Rs. 2,111	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,725	Mds. 263	Mds. 2,462	...
Amount	Rs. 9,680	Rs. 924	Rs. 8,756	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 16,394	Mds. 11,625	4,769	...
Amount	Rs. 25,090	Rs. 17,130	7,960	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds2,56,121	Mds3,56,102	...	Md100,981
Amount	Rs. 2,03,950	Rs. 1,96,151	7,799	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds8,40,224	Mds9,04,945	...	Mds54,721
Amount	Rs. 6,16,031	Rs. 5,95,977	17,054	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd February 1879 was 20,455 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 13,448. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 22nd Feb. 1879.	Week ending 23rd Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds. 989	Mds. 30,398	...	Mds29,413
Amount	Rs. 819	Rs. 19,189	...	Rs. 18,370
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds. 94 731	Mds.1,57,314	...	Mds62,583
Amount	Rs. 26,931	Rs. 67,680	...	Rs. 40,749
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 17,657	Mds. 13,147	Mds. 4,510	...
Amount	Rs. 11,564	Rs. 7,094	Rs. 4,470	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 50	Mds. 3,473	...	Mds. 1,323
Amount	Rs. 126	Rs. 3,473	...	Rs. 3,347
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 2 80	Mds. 4,544	...	Mds. 1,744
Amount	Rs. 2,611	Rs. 3,913	...	Rs. 1,402
SALT—				
Weight	Mds. 32,058	Mds. 28,435	Mds. 3,623	...
Amount	Rs. 8,327	Rs. 6,81	Rs. 1,646	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 5,228	Mds. 4,910	Mds. 318	...
Amount	Rs. 1,548	Rs. 1,6 4	Rs. 194	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds. 5,399	Mds. 4,461	Mds. 938	...
Amount	Rs. 3,292	Rs. 2,356	Rs. 934	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds1,76,075	Mds1,10,856	Mds. 65,219	...
Amount	Rs. 83,499	Rs. 13,031	Rs. 70,468	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,34,980	Mds 3,55,435	...	Mds20,455
Amount	Rs. 1,38,597	Rs. 1,25,149	Rs. 13,448	...

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Hardy, Captain Mayhew.
For Venice—Mr Miller Walker, Mr Brodie.
For Aden—Captain E. Walsh, Apothecary E. O'Sullivan, 8 Ebrahim, 3 followers and child; native officer and 6 rank and file.
For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs Bordorillos, Mr Collaco.

By administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *serous and green diarrhœa* to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease and the complete recovery of the little patients.—Delbeuf and Paquet, Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.

AT a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, father of Nursey Kessowjee, was required to appear as a witness in the matter of the insolvency of his son's firm. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Official Assignee; Mr. Jardine for two of the firm's creditors; Mr. Latham for the official liquidators of the four mill companies to which the insolvent was secretary, treasurer, and agent; and Mr. Lang for Kessowjee Naik.

On the 15 h ult., on the application of Mr. Jardine on behalf of Hamp.t.h Hurbilas and Sevuntroy Rambux, two of the creditors of the insolvent, Mr. Justice Bayley had ordered, under section 36 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, that Kessowjee Naik should appear before the Court to be examined, and that he should then produce his books of accounts and all other documents in his possession in any way relating to his dealings with the insolvents or to their acts and conduct, or relating to their estate and effects, and especially for the native year 1934.

Yesterday Mr. Lang applied for a short postponement of the examination of Kessowjee Naik on the ground of the police proceedings now pending against him, assuring his Lordship of his client's anxiety to appear and answer any enquiries that might be made of him.

Mr. Macpherson objected to Mr. Lang's being heard except only on an application for a postponement.

Mr. Lang said that there had been and are still pending, against Kessowjee Naik and others, criminal proceedings in the Police Court with reference to the alleged misappropriation of certain monies by Nursey Kessowjee. The first of the cases was finally decided by Mr. Cooper last Wednesday and in regard to the other case, he had given the prosecution time until noon on Wednesday next to consider whether or not they should be gone into on fresh evidence being tendered. Independently of that ground for Mr. Lang said that, for some weeks past, Kessowjee had not applied his mind to any of the matters connected with the insolvency of his son's firm; and it would hardly be fair to subject him to a public examination, under the circumstances, whilst those criminal proceedings were pending against him. He saw in Court a clerk of the prosecutor's solicitor with paper and pencil before him, ready to take notes of the evidence which Kessowjee was expected to give; and it was not fair that K essowjee should be required to furnish before his Lordship evidence which might assist the private prosecution against him in the Police Court.

The Commissioner remarked that, if the prosecution could not go on next Wednesday, the learned counsel's objection would fail.

Mr. Lang readily accepted the justice of the remark, and said the examination might proceed any day after the failure of the criminal prosecution against his client. He would be perfectly ready after next Wednesday for examination as a witness in the matter. A few days' postponement could not prejudice the Official Assignee. The private prosecutor in the Police Court seemed to be animated by feelings of great animosity and determined, if he could, to get Kessowjee Naik committed to the Criminal Sessions; and the learned counsel hoped the Court would not assist the private prosecutor by enabling him to glean information from Kessowjee's examination which might put him in a position to bolster up a case before the Magistrate. Mr. Lang said he was instructed to offer to the Official Assignee and his clerk an immediate inspection of Kessowjee's books, but not to the private prosecutor; and he begged his Lordship would grant a short postponement.

The Commissioner said it was not his habit to read the reports of police proceedings in the newspapers, and he could not say what relation the criminal proceedings had to this matter.

Mr. Lang said they were frequently referred to in the affidavits made in this matter.

The Commissioner remarked that what he understood the Official Assignee to want was an explanation as to debts amounting in the aggregate to some 37 lakhs of rupees, which were wiped off on the debit side while an item of a lakh of rupees was put on the credit side of the insolvent's books.

Mr. Lang affirmed that, in the police proceedings, the prosecutor had failed to show that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and Kessowjee Naik and were the same or joined in their business relations. Having failed to establish that in the first case, the prosecutor would be called upon next Wednesday to substantiate his charges by fresh evidence if he could procure any. Meantime, the learned counsel's client was prepared to give an inspection of his books to the Official Assignee or any person deputed by him at the office of his solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.

The Commissioner.—The books of the firm have been inspected, but the Official Assignee cannot understand them.

Mr. Lang remarked that, not having examined those books, he could not say what was in them. But Kessowjee Naik was extremely anxious that the rumours current in Bombay with reference to his supposed connection with the insolvent firm should, by his examination, be set at rest for ever. Upon these grounds the learned counsel trusted the Court would consider that his application for a short postponement was perfectly reasonable. It was not a principle of the English law to give a private prosecutor in a criminal case any assistance from the evidence in a civil proceeding. It was not the official liquidators who were carrying on that prosecution, but a private person animated with bitter feelings against the accused.

Mr. Macpherson observed that his learned friend, who professed to make merely an application for a postponement, had really made an ingenious *ad captandum* speech. Mr. Macpherson did not object to his applying for a postponement of the examination; but he certainly did object to his appearing on the examination itself. The sole object of the Official Assignee was to collect as much information as he could in the interest of the creditors. There was no reason why the proposed examination should be postponed to abide the result of the criminal proceedings. No assurance had been given that the prosecution was not to go on next Wednesday; on the contrary, Mr. Macpherson's instructions were that it would go on; and it might go on for a month or six weeks. Was it, then, reasonable that Kessowjee's examination should be postponed for that long period? Even if the charges were dismissed by Mr. Cooper next Wednesday, it was open to any member of the public to proceed against the parties on fresh charges any day thereafter. No doubt it was a matter of cause great anxiety to Kessowjee Naik that he should be examined at present; but it was not a ground which the learned counsel thought the Court would entertain. No notice had been given of Kessowjee's intention to apply for a postponement although it was in his power to give it several days ago; and Mr. Macpherson had no alternative but to ask that the examination should go on. Kessowjee would be protected from a prosecution for what he said in Court; but it was possible that the enquiry might enable the prosecutor in the police proceedings to search for information in other fields. Mr. Macpherson submitted that no ground had been shown for a postponement. He suggested that his learned friend should consent to deposit Kessowjee's books, commencing from the native year 1928, with the Official Assignee, whose office would be a convenient place for an inspection.

Mr. Lang objected to produce the books at the office of the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner said very serious charges were pending enquiry in the Police Court, and asked Mr. Macpherson if he objected to a postponement until next Wednesday.

Mr. Macpherson said he would not object on the understanding that, if the prosecution was not dropped next Wednesday, Kessowjee's examination should go on the following day.

Mr Lang said he could not give an undertaking on the point; but he believed that, if fresh evidence was not adduced that day, the Magistrate would dismiss the charges that were pending.

The Commissioner—My present inclination is to adjourn until Thursday, and then to go on from day to day whatever might be the result of the police proceedings.

Mr. Lang said that the inspection of Kessowjee's books at the office of his solicitors should not commence until Thursday next, and that no persons who were to be deputed to inspect them should be named.

Mr. Macpherson asked that seven or eight persons should be allowed to inspect.

Mr. Latham said his clients, the official liquidators of the mill companies, were creditors of the firm; and although the amount of the debt was left blank in the schedule, his clients estimated that they were credit-rs for about 31 lakhs of rupees. He also applied for an inspection of Kessowjee's books.

Mr. Lang—I don't think my learned friend has a right to appear.

The Commissioner—Yes; he is a creditor.

Mr. Jardine argued on the authority of a case heard before Mr. Justice Pontifex (Bengal Reports) that counsel might be allowed to appear for a witness who came up for examination as Kessowjee Naik came now. He also referred to the insolvency case of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, in connection with which Rustomjee Ruttonjee Bottlewalla when examined as a witness before Mr. Justice Pinhey, was allowed to appear by counsel. Mr. Lang further argued that the proposed examination, at the present stage, was not contemplated by section 36 and other sections of the Act which he referred to at some length.

The Commissioner—Section 36 would show that you are not entitled to appear. It does not contemplate that parties who appear as witnesses should be allowed to appear by counsel.

Mr. Macpherson urged that no witnesses on the civil side were allowed to appear by counsel.

After some further discussion, the Commissioner said the point raised was novel to him, and his Lordship's decision should consult the Chief Justice. His impression was that the examination should not proceed whilst the criminal charges were pending. It was ordered that an inspection of Kessowjee's books should be given on and from Thursday next to the Official Assignee or his clerks at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.

INDUSTRIAL UTILIZATION OF SOLAR HEAT.—The experiments carried on by M. Mouchot during the Paris Exhibition are highly instructive. They had for objects, on the one hand, the cooking of food, and the distillation of sea-water, and on the other, the use of solar heat as motive force. In the matter of cooking it was found that mirrors of less than one-fifth square metre sufficed to roast half a kilogramme of beef in 22 minutes, to complete stews in an hour and a half that required four hours with an ordinary wood fire, and to raise to boiling, in half an hour, three-quarters of a litre of cold water. A pure brandy was obtained in a short time from the distilling apparatus. For obtaining motive power M. Mouchot had constructed a large receiver, the interior of which, the aperture of about 20 square metres. In its focus was placed an iron boiler weighing with accessories 200 kilogrammes, and having a capacity of 100 litres, 70 being devoted to water. This apparatus was put in action on the 3rd of September for the first time: in half an hour the water was raised to boiling, and a pressure of 6 atm. was ultimately registered. On the 22th, a pressure of 7 atm. was reached in two hours, notwithstanding several interruptions. On great occasions the steam with a pressure of 3 atm. was made to drive a Tangye pump, raising 1,500 to 1,800 litres of water per hour a height of two metres; and to produce ice in a Carre apparatus.

"I COMPLIMENT you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver*. It purifies every other preparation of the day."—H. Lang, Medical Doctor, Lake Kellmlete, Zerang, Victoria.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Wednesday, 5th March 1879.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Prize Rs. 50 with 4 entrances money. Second Prize Rs. 30. Third Prize Rs. 15.

FIRST RACE (2-45 P.M.)—*For bona-fide* Ship's Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5.

Station No	Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
1	Fleur De Lis	Cutter	Capt Gordon	Prince of Wales' Plume in White Flag
2	Nizam	French Lugg.	Mr Brady	Blue Flag with Diamond in a cross
3	May Frere	Cutter	Capt Beane	Blue Ensign
4	Duncow	Sliding Gunter.	,, Large	Blue and White Horizontal
5	Woodville	Cutter	,, Nelson	Green with Yellow Cross
6	Fire Fly	Leg of mutton	Mr P Martin, Jr.	White Red Cross, Blue ring in centre
7	Bockhurst	Cutter	Capt McIntyre, R.N.	White and Blue Red square
8	Timour	Schooner	,, Robbins	Black and White Pennant
9	Colleen Bawn	Lateen	,, Breen	Red Ensign
10	Greenock	Schooner	,, Slater	No 1 Marryatt's Code
11	Swiftshire	Cutter	Mr Langlois	White Flag, Blue Cross, Yellow Diamond in centre
12	Cella	Spritsail	Capt Holmes	White, Boar's Head Pelt. with White Star
13	Mirzapore	Lugger	,, Gardner	P & O Flag
14	Nizam	French Lug-Mr Knocker		Red Pelt. with White Star
15	High Flyer	Lateen	Mr Langlois	Red Flag, Yellow Diamond in centre
16	Lucile	Cutter	Capt Scott	St George's Ensign

COURSE—From Station westward of Yacht Club Flagship to round a Boat moored near Gull Island, passing her on the starboard side thence round the Inner Light Ship, leaving it on starboard hand and back, passing between Flagship and a Rendezvous Flag on Apollo Bunder in shore of it, heading up the harbour once round.

SECOND RACE (3-0 P.M.)—Boats similar in description but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as *bona fide* Ship's Boats. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 5

Prize Rs 50 and the entrance money.

Station No	Boat's name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
1	Futty Salam	Lateen	Hassum	Red Flag
2	Ajax	do	Mr Creig	St George's Ensign, Britannia in centre
3	Futty Khan	do	Abdulla	Yellow Flag
4	Sugal Passa	do	Ebrahim	White & Black Horizontal
5	Futtal Khair	do	Yessoob	White and Red do
6	Lall Boat	do	Ismael	Black and Red do

THIRD RACE (3-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize a Silver Cup.

Station No	Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
4	Wandle	Schooner	C W L Jackson	Red Cross
2	Oriental	do	Capt Kellock	P & O S N Co.

Oriental allows Wandle—minutes.

FOURTH RACE (3-30 P. M.) Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and

comparisons in regard to districts are only general. This is an old subject of discussion in England, but the data in the preceding tabular abstract are the first, so far as we know, which have been given for an Indian population, and although the most crowded areas in Bombay are by no means so crowded as some areas in British towns, still the figures taken as a whole show that surface crowding influences death-rates in India as it does at home.

There are exceptionally high rates in Khara Talav and Kamathipura divisions, due apparently to special local outbreaks of disease; but making allowances for these, the death-rates in areas with less than 20 square yards per head are as 33 to 29 in districts where the surface area exceeds this amount.

An important result of the table is that cholera mortality was not influenced in 1876 by mere surface crowding. The same may be said of diarrhœa and dysentery. On the contrary, phthisis was evidently influenced by crowding, and was one cause of the higher death-rates in crowded districts. With few exceptions the fever death-rates were all highest in the same districts.

It may be useful to place on record a result of similar comparisons made in regard to entire populous towns in England about 35 years ago by the late Sir John Forbes:—

Towns.	Ratio of Density of Population.	Deaths in the whole Population Annually. Phthisis	Fever.
Birmingham..... ...	40	1 in 207	1 in 917
Leeds (Borough)	87	1 in 209	1 in 849
Metropolis	50	1 in 246	1 in 609
Manchester	100	1 in 172	1 in 498
Liverpool (Parish)...	138	1 in 166	1 in 407

10. The element of crowding includes the result not only of small cubic space and bad ventilation in sleeping rooms, and consequent predisposition to pulmonary diseases, but also the production of a larger amount of putrescible human and animal refuse on a small area, which must be removed at once, or if left in the locality it will produce diseases of the zymotic type and so increase the fever mortality. But the fever death-rate in Bombay appears to be to a great extent connected with other causes beside filth, as may be seen from the following classification given by Mr. Weir:—

	Fever Deaths in 1876.
Enteric fever.....	65
Simple continued	117
Ague.....	179
Remittent fever	5,515
Total.....	5,867

It will be seen that all the fever deaths except 182 were due to the paroxysmal classes, indicating clearly the presence of other causes than filth.

If the whole surface of Bombay is equally cleansed, drained, and ventilated, the results of overcrowding would appear to be increased general mortality and increased death-rates from small-pox, consumption, and fevers. But the Report shows that much requires to be done before this result can be arrived at, and we must in the meantime for practical purposes make use of the facts as pointing out clearly where sanitary improvements are most needed.

11. *Influence of Vehar water on health.*—The source from which Bombay obtains its wat r-supply appears to be unexceptionable, nevertheless complaints of its sensible qualities have frequently been made. Even so late as 1875 Mr. Weir says: "The water not unfrequently exhibits a dead leaf colour, and it had what, for want of a better name, I call a metallic taste." The great reservoir which collects and stores the rainfall contains a large amount of vegetable life. The water is strained before entering the pipes, but it is not filtered, and the distributing arrangements are described as follows by the Officer of Health:—'Not to speak of water mains running through sewers, service pipes in most parts of the city may be found lying in sweepers' gulleys and washed by sewage. In some sections, as in Nauro Hill, a water pipe may be found in almost every passage for house sewage and sullage; and in Byculla there is a six-inch main lying at the bottom of an open drain which is constantly filled with sewage. In twelve sub-sections of No. 2, and in eight of No. 3 ward there are service pipes laid in drains or passages for house drainage;' and he adds very properly that "the laying of water pipes in drains, sewers, or passages for house sewage and sullage was a sanitary crime and inexcusable." With an intermittent supply, such as exists at present, the health of Bombay may be said to depend on the tightness of water-pipe joints, and in the absence of cracks or holes in the pipes. It is in this way that culpable ignorance may spread pestilence over a city. Perhaps the simplest way of dealing with this dangerous state of the water-supply would be to divert all the sewers and drains and fill up the trenches with clean earth. No time should be lost in the work. Other facts stated by Mr. Weir go to show that the distribution arrangements are generally defective.

If more attention were paid to the gathering ground of the Vehar lake if the water were filtered, and distributing arrangements improved, and protected from influx of sewage and foul subsoil water, Bombay would have the advantage of water of excellent quality.

12. The following facts ought to afford a lesson to those who, in such inquires, may be disposed to lay hold of one disease cause and overlook the influence of others of even greater importance to health.

The usual amount of albumenoid ammonia in Vehar water is from ·12 to ·15 per million. But in August 1876 the amount of albumenoid ammonia fell to ·08 per million with a large increase of mortality from bowel diseases. The explanation is that 12 inches of rain had fallen and increased the purity of the water-supply, but "all the low-lying divisions of the city were completely submerged, and some portions of the island were reduced to a swamp." Of the poor people, few have beds to sleep on, and "chilled by the damp their health readily fell a prey to the noisome vapours from the swampy ground."

13. The most important of all sanitary questions regarding water is not so much its chemical composition as its source, on the well known sanitary principle that no source should be adopted, whatever analysis of present samples may disclose, which sewage of men or animals can find access. From this danger Vehar lake appears to be exempt. Not so, however, the well water of Bombay, derived in many cases as it appears to be from foul subsoil drainage. Many persons using well water were attacked and died of cholera; but many died who used Vehar water. In illustration of this fact, Mr. Weir gives the following useful comparison, showing the fatality of cholera in each class of cases in 1876:—

	Attacked.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths.
Vehar water drinkers.....	375	261	69·6
Well water drinkers	168	117	69·6

This clearly shows that the death-rates were the same in both classes of attacks. But the actual results of using either water could only be obtained by showing the percentages of attacks and deaths for the *total population* using each class of water.

It was suppose that Vehar water was used in the condition in which it was drawn from the pipes, and with that added impurity, there is the patent fact that, out of a total mortality from cholera of 378 in 1876, no fewer than 261 deaths, or nearly 70 per cent. of the mortality, took place among people using a comparatively pure water.

14. As this subject is of considerable importance for practical purposes, it may be useful to subjoin samples of water analyses of Vehar water, and also of well water, used by persons who died of cholera.

Vehar water.—The total solids in Vehar water were from 4.16 to 7·5 grains per gallon. This proportion is the usual one. Cholera was most fatal in July, August, and September, and 327 out of 378 deaths took place in those months.

The following tests of the amount of organic compounds in this water are taken from analyses made during this period:—

	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	
	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.
July 18th	·7	trace	·20
August 23rd	—	·005	·08
September 9th.....	—	trace	·08

The almost total absence of chlorine, together with the exceedingly small amount of nitrogenous compounds, show that the latter were of vegetable origin, and that the use of Vehar water as drawn from the pipes which supplied the samples could in no way account for the cholera deaths.

Well waters.—The following well waters were used by people who suffered from cholera; the dates of analyses are also given:—

	Grains per Gallon.		Parts per Million.	
	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.
January 8th ...	42·	4·8	·08	·19
July 17th	71·4	16·	·19	·24
" 19th.....	63·7	12·7	·18	·16
August 20th ...	71·6	16·	·02	·16

The great differences between these samples and the Vehar pipe water are of course the nine or ten fold amount of total solids, and the great amount of chlorine part of which, however, might be due to the subsoil, but any way there is enough of it to show that the nitrogenous matter was in this case of animal origin, and possibly in a state of putrescence.

The deduction from these striking facts is not that impure water has no influence on cholera mortality, for this fact has been proved more than a quarter of a century ago, but the very obvious conclusion which follows from them is that the purest water, by itself, cannot be relied on as a protection from cholera, and hence that there must have been some other agency at work besides impure water in causing nearly 70 per cent. of the cholera deaths in Bombay in 1876.

15. Allusion has already been made to the possibility of impurities being added to the Vehar water before it was used by the people. This is one of the most injudicious method of distribution which had been adopted, namely, to save water, namely the introduction of "dipping wells" for it is evident that, however pure the Vehar water may be on its entrance to the well it would be exposed to the risk of sewage infiltration, and of filth from unclean dipping vessel, besides atmospheric impurities. There is no fact in the Report connecting cholera cases with this method of supply, but the following analyses of samples of Vehar water derived from dipping wells will show the chemical facts:—

	Grains per Gallon.		Parts per Million.	
	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.
February 9th.....	4·9	1·5	·11	·26
July 7th.....	—	2·9	·12	·14
September 9th	—	·73	·14	·14
November 25th.....	—	·8	·08	·11
Water filtering into dipping well, Aug 9th	—	—	·24	·05

On comparing these results with the analyses of Vehar water itself as drawn from the supply pipes, it becomes at once evident that the amount of chlorine is greatly increased, and also the amount of ammoniacal products, leaving little doubt that the latter are of animal origin, and derived from foul subsoils. Whether the cholera deaths among Vehar water drinkers were due to these wells specially, there is no data in the Report to show, but the facts condemn the whole "dipping well" arrangements, and show that it should be given up without delay. We concur entirely with the views of the Officer of Health in this matter, and it is satisfactory to be told that a beginning has been made in filling up these wells and substituting covered cisters for them, but if Bombay had a constant water supply it would be safer to use hydrants, which are now constructed to prevent waste of water.

16. Before concluding these remarks on the connection of water with cholera, attention must again be called to risk to health of the present method of supplying ships with water in an atmosphere polluted by the discharge of night-soil and sewer conduits into the harbour.

The Officer of Health shows that without the continual exercise of an amount of care never likely to be bestowed on the matter, the water boats may draw Vehar water with a mean of ·07 of free ammonia, and ·085 parts per million of albumenoid ammonia, and deliver it with ·17 parts of free ammonia and ·18 parts of albumenoid ammonia per million, the whole increase being derived from absorption of impurities collected with sewer ventilation. A grave mistake in disposing of sewage at Bombay might hence be the cause of outbreaks of cholera on board ships hundreds of miles away.

17. *Effect of consancy on the death-rates.*—Mr. Weir gives the following account of the work of this department:—"In no city have more determined efforts been made to remove by hand the refuse of the population than in Bombay." The surface of the city is scraped and brushed to a degree probably unknown in any other city in India, and the removal of the dry garbage may be said to be complete. Have the efforts made to remove the other refuse matters been as successful? I fear it is impossible to say they have been equally successful. The difficulties in removing by hand any great portion of the excremental products are immense, and the removal of any considerable amount of fluid refuse would impoverish the most prosperous city.

Although in Bombay the removal of the night-soil by hand has been successful to a degree unknown anywhere else in "the world, but an inconsiderable portion of the total solid and fluid excrementitious matters have ever been collected and removed by hand and carts." This, then, is the practical result of all the labour and cost involved in the Bombay conservancy system.

In 1876 there were employed in the halalcore branch—

1 European Superintendent,
52 Naikrs do.
86 carts,
1,038 halalcores,

at a cost to the ratepayers of 21,685*l.*

What, then, becomes of the unremoved solid and fluid excrementitious matter of the population? It sinks into the subsoil, or evaporates into the air, and as all the evils of this class are worst in the densest districts of towns, have we not in these facts an explanation of one of the relations at least between density of population and death-rates, and have we not in the generally undrained subsoil and its malarious characteristics, taken in connection with the animal impurities which pollute it, a prominent cause of the fatal fever types in Bombay?

18. No progress appears to have been made with any systematic general scheme of drainage. The old unhealthy so-called drains exist as they were.

It was necessary to break up streets and to open and cleanse 175 miles of covered drains in the year 1876, at an outlay of 7,317*l.* The reason of increased activity in this matter is stated by the Officer of Health to have been the "prevalence of zymotic diseases," and in dealing with these foul drain nuisances he very properly lays down this fundamental sanitary principle, that "it is but a waste of time"—and we may add, of the ratepayers' money—"to try to smother any smell by throwing disinfectants over the place whence it issues. It is quite clear that there is something wrong which is causing the smells, and which should be removed;" and he has insisted on the cause of the smell being traced out and the mischief remedied. Now that this important principle, which we have all along insisted on, has returned to this country in a practical form from India, it is hoped that less will be heard in future of substituting costly chemical compounds for cleaning and draining.

The further reform wanted for Bombay is making drain cleansing and halalcore work unnecessary by providing a proper system of self-cleansing drains and sewers, and the facts already stated go to prove that it is in this direction that we must look for more efficient removal of local disease causes.

In the absence of a proper system of drainage and sewerage to remove the sewage of the population and to keep down the subsoil water level, it is to be feard that no practicable amount of more hand removal of excreta from among so large a population will materially improve the present state of the public health, and no available funds would be sufficient for the constant breaking up of streets and cleansing of drains which would be necessary to keep down drain nuisances.

In spite of any efforts in these directions, no material change could be effected in the foul damp ground underlying the dwellings of a large part of the population, and another year's experience has shown how urgent a matter it is that the Municipality should drain the city.

We can only repeat what has been so frequently said on this subject, and at the same time call attention to the great annual outlay incurred for halalcore work and drain cleaning which, if capitalized, would go a considerable way to pay for proper drains and sewers.

19. *Causes of small-pox mortality.*—As already stated, there were 3,174 small-pox deaths in 1876, or nearly 5 per 1,000 of the population. As this epidemic excited considerable attention at the time, it may not be out of place for future purposes to put the following facts regarding it on record.

The small-pox mortality of 1875 was represented by 248 registered deaths, an unusually small number of which took place towards the end of the year. The epidemic suddenly burst out in January 1876, and presented the following monthly mortality:—

	Deaths.		Deaths.
January	200	July	27
February	646	August	11
March	1,216	September	5
April	654	October	5
May	298	November	2
June	92	December	16

These figures show that the chief mortality took place in the cold season, affording in this fact a remarkable contrast to the course of this disease in other parts of India, where the maximum small-pox mortality usually takes place in the hot season. A probable reason assigned by the officer of health for the prevalence of small-pox in Bombay in the cold months is, that "the people keep inside and sleep inside their houses, all the doors and windows are kept carefully closed and as much of the cold wind as can possibly be kept out is excluded." The rooms at night are overcrowded.

There can be little doubt that, given these conditions, small-pox is very likely to be aggravated by them, but they cannot apply to parts of India where the disease is most prevalent during the hot season. The best way to arrive at the influence of crowding and want of ventilation would be to obtain the number of cases per house where these conditions were known to have existed.

20. There are no means of knowing the relation between vaccination and the amount of small-pox among the population, because the number of vaccinated and unvaccinated is not known. But the following data show the numbers vaccinated and unvaccinated among the persons attacked.

In all 6,712 cases of small-pox came to the knowledge of the health department. Of this 5,144 were unvaccinated and 1,568 were vaccinated. Out of 108 cases carefully examined 13·8 per cent. died. Of vaccinated cases 8·3 per cent., and of unvaccinated cases 16·9 per cent. died.

The most important sanitary agency employed to cope with this outbreak was vaccination. "Morning and evening a vaccinator with a heifer had been sent round the streets, so that vaccination was brought to the very doors of the people." The vaccination department was strengthened, and the inspectors entered houses where small-pox had appeared. Advertisements were also inserted in the daily papers and posted up. The house to house visitation "had a most happy effect, and an immense number of applications for vaccination were received." The practical result was that 17,922 persons were successfully vaccinated, and 11,734 successfully re-vaccinated during the year; but it must be added that these together were less than a twentieth part of the population.

There is enough room yet for the spread of vaccination.

21. *Sanitary improvements.*—Although it is necessary to call pointed attention to sanitary defects which require permanent works for their removal, still much useful detail procedure was adopted during the year. Cleanliness was rigidly enforced, "the houses of the poor were lime washed and cleaned for nothing, notices were served on those who could afford to do so," and in certain cases bedding and clothing were destroyed. The work of improving the flats has been proceeded with, and some steps appear to have been taken towards improving the water distribution.

The great want is the execution of the drainage works. The present report for 1876 shows that little more can be done by mere fetching and carrying to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

And we conclude these remarks with a strong recommendation that every house in Bombay should have facilities placed at the disposal of the inhabitants for the removal of house slops and sewage in properly constructed drains and sewers, away altogether from the subsoil. The evils of the existing system have been fully pointed out in the present and former reports of the able and zealous officers of health of the Municipality, and the remedies have been fully discussed and have been long known.

The water-supply of Bombay will soon be greatly increased, and, practically, the drainage water of the Vehar and Tulsi valleys will ere long be poured into the city without any step having been taken to remove all this water after it has been found by domestic use.

The complement of water-supply is drainage, without which it may become a potent agent in lowering the public health. The municipality ought not to lose a day in completing the other half of their work, by which the soil will be dried and protected from filth, the houses drained, and the annual outlay of 29,000*l.*, spent in breaking up roads, cleaning drains, which, if properly constructed, never would require half cleansing, and doing away hand labour of halalcores what ought to be done by the law of gravitation, would be saved, or, at all events, spent to better purpose.

22. As it is understood that the drainage and sewerage of Bombay are at present under consideration, the Commission would suggest that attention be directed to the following practical points which have been brought before them by Mr. Rawlinson.

"In providing sewers and drains for India, the following points should be duly considered. During the day and hot period of the year evaporation and absorption will be rapid, and if the drains are near the surface and porous, and the subsoil is dry, porous, and cracked, all the fluids passed to the drains will soak and evaporate away, leaving any solids to accumulate and harden in the drains, so as to become immovable by water flushing. Drains of the rude character indicated in this Bombay report, and worked under the supposed conditions, must choke, and must then be broken open to be cleansed. A badly formed, shallow, and leaking sewer would accumulate deposit in the climate of England, where the temperature is moderate and the rain much more frequent.

"Sewers and drains in India should be absolutely watertight; they should be circular or egg-shaped in form, have smooth interiors, be laid in right lines from point to point, with manholes at any change of line or gradient. They should be absolutely true in line and in gradient, and the cross sectional dimensions should diminish from the outlet sewer to the smallest branches, and every inlet should be of less diameter than the drain or sewer, so that any substance which could enter the drain should be capable of being passed through it.

"Every drain should, at its head or highest point, be connected with a flushing tank, where a body of water can be liberated which shall dilute and sweep down any accumulated sediment before it has hard-ned into an immoveable concrete. If, however, the drains are watertight and are only used to remove waste water and human excreta, the contents of every drain will at all times be in a fluid state and will bear to the outlet all that true town sewage contains.

"Sewers and drains are not to be made the receivers of solid garbage; this must be removed by the scavenger.

"Sewers and drains should be of capacity when half full sufficient to remove the maximum volume of sewage in eight hours, excluding surface water; this must flow over the surface as at present, or have special constants provided for special surface flood purposes, independent of the true sewers and drains.

"The grade or fall of a sewer or drain is not of so much consequence as are the proportions of the sewers and drains in section, and the absolute truth of workmanship longitudinally. A sewer line in form, and having an even and smooth inner-skin surface, may be level, and by occasional flushing may be preserved clean.

"Where it is practicable, the grade of a sewer should be such as to give a flow half full of not less than two feet per second, and not greater than six feet per second, as betwixt these velocities sewers will work without flushing and without injury. A quick scouring velocity is liable to injure the sewer by disintegration and the cutting power of road grit carried along the invert.

"Sewers and drains having flat gradients may require flushing at intervals.

"Sewers and drains having steep gradients may require to be ramped, or broken into lengths having vertical falls."

1st April 1878.

OFFICIAL CARELESSNESS.—The following letter, exposing a case of official indolence, is published in the *Pioneer*:—"A case was fixed for hearing on a certain date, at a certain station in the North-West, at 11 a.m., and plaintiff and defendant with their respective pleaders were ordered to be present at that time. Accordingly they were all present punctually, but until 2 p.m. these unlucky suitors had to wait for the great man, cooling their heels in uncomfortable verandahs and beguiling their time thinking over the proverbial truth of law's many delays. At length he comes, and quietly takes his seat in the chair of justice without any apology or explanation to the bar, or any one else, as is customary in England and other civilized countries, and the case drags its weary way along until about 3 p.m., when in comes the English mail. Mail letter's now arrive by a resplendent Government chuprassie, and the perusal of interesting family affairs occupies the court until about 3-30 p.m., when the case proceeds for the second time. At 4 p.m. the judge, to say being overworked, or perhaps bearing in mind that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," left for badminton, and three other cases fixed for that day are quietly shelved to a more convenient one, though the unlucky suitors had been dancing attendance all day, had been probably put to great expense of both time and money to attend the court. I feel convinced that if a little more consideration were shown by those in authority to the public (their employers after all) more respect would be shown by the public to them."

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